

The Manchester Journal.

J. E. SIMONKIN, Editor & Publisher.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1879.

The yellow fever has almost entirely left Memphis and the long quarantine is at last raised. People are returning to their abandoned homes and business is returning to its accustomed channels. Now if the people of that city will learn wisdom by experience and improve the drainage and purity of their city they may escape a similar visitation.

Gen. Grant is on his way east, having been welcomed with a most hearty reception in California, Oregon and Nevada. While visiting the trotting center at Oakland, the horse St. Julian trotted a mile in 2:12 3/4, the fastest time on record, but even this time may possibly be beaten if the people shall decide to put trust in the Presidential horse next year.

The Democrats are on the still hunt plan in New York. They make very few speeches and little noise, but are doing a good deal of personal hard work all over the state, and the report is current that a very large amount of money is being sent round where it will do the most good on the eve of elections. It has been like the hand of Providence, and the old man is evidently doing his best to save the state. The recent address of the Democratic state committee expresses great confidence that Robinson will be elected by a good majority.

Stephen A. Douglas, son of the "Little Giant" who settled in North Carolina (his native state) soon after the war, has removed to Illinois because, he says, the petty persecutions of the old slaveholders will not permit him to live in peace in that state. Two or three other prominent settlers in that state have recently moved their quarters for the same reason, and yet North Carolina has less of the bulldozing element than any other Southern state, perhaps, Tennessee. If good peaceably-disposed white people cannot live there, it is no wonder that negroes emigrate.

The recent government expedition, sent to treat with the Utes, has succeeded in bringing back unharmed the women and children of Meeker's agency, and the Indians are said to be disposed to make peace. They claim that Meeker attempted to force them to adopt civilized habits and that he told them that the soldiers were coming to aid him in carrying out his plans and that they would not submit to force. There seems to be some truth in their claims, since Meeker did attempt to compel them to work in cultivating the land, and Indians would rather fight than work any time.

Fourteen Democratic Senators will go out on the 4th of March, 1881, and eleven Republican Senators will terminate their services at the same time. Twenty-seven Democrats and twenty-three Republicans will hold over, with Senator Davis, Independent. The Republicans are sure of choosing twelve Senators, and the Democrats nine to the next Congress, making thirty-five Republicans to thirty-six Democrats. In addition, four seats may be regarded as doubtful, to wit: those from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. If the Republicans can carry three of these states, they will have just half of the Senate, thirty-eight members, and if they can carry all four they will have a clear majority.

Judge W. C. Dunton of the Supreme Court has resigned, to take effect Oct. 29th. Most people will regret this step on the part of Judge Dunton, as he has been a very good judge and has been constantly improving. It is understood that continued ill health has forced him to take this step which has been contemplated for some time. We hear no intimation in regard to his successor, but presume W. G. Veazey or Col. Walker may be appointed by the Governor. Since writing the above we learn that Gov. Proctor has tendered the appointment of Judge to Col. Veazey and that the latter has accepted. Col. Veazey is a good lawyer and a man of strong character who will make a good Judge, and we congratulate the people in this district upon the choice which has been made.

There is a small company of Republicans in New York headed by Mr. Curtis, editor of "Harper's Weekly," who propose to scratch Mr. Cornell, the head of the Republican ticket, because, as they assert, he is the machine candidate. They admit that he is honest and capable, and do not deny that he received a fair majority of the votes of the Republican convention. But his nomination was urged by Senator Conkling, whom they do not like, and he was turned out of a federal office in New York because he was at the same time chairman of the Republican committee, and President Hayes said he must give up one or the other. Mr. Cornell claimed that if he discharged the duties of his federal office faithfully the government had no further claims on him, and it would be giving up a part of his rights and duties as a citizen to give up his other position. If Cornell had been less a man, or had been dishonest, he would have given up the office which commanded

no salary and refused the other, but rather than make himself a political nobody as far as the management of party affairs was concerned he suffered removal from his federal office. There is no doubt that both Hayes and Cornell were honest in their convictions, which is shown by the fact that Hayes now endorses Cornell, but Curtis and a few others who are great sticklers for their peculiar ideas of civil service reform do not get over the difficulty so easily and propose to scratch Cornell; notwithstanding their acknowledgement is to his honesty and ability. Now this is a kind of hair splitting that won't work in the present state of political parties. No one has a right to expect that he can always get just the precise candidate that he thinks is the best. If a man has honesty and ability and is supported by a majority of the party it ought to be enough for any reasonable man.

BEN. HILL'S LETTER.

Two or three letters on the Southern situation have passed between Congressmen Utterback of New York and Senator Hill of Georgia, in which Hill has revealed more of the true inwardness of the Southern situation than has been obtained from any other source. In his last letter, he has made some statement that it will be well for all candid people to consider. He starts off with these two propositions:

"First—that slavery was 'planted' in this country from Africa and 'rooted' in the South through the hard and thorough discipline of New England."

"Second—that secession was both 'planted and rooted' as a doctrine in our constitutional system by New England, and was taught, advocated and threatened as a constitutional remedy for state grievances by leading New England statesmen many years before it was ever whispered in the South."

He also says that the South never made a dollar out of slavery and that all the money ever made by anybody out of the institution was made by the North, who purchased the cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar raised by slave labor, and intimates that if the Northern people now lose by the Southern states repudiating their debts, it serves them right.

Now it seems a little singular that the Southern people should have hung up to the infamous institution of slavery with so tenacious a grip, even risking in the end their lives and fortunes in its defense if it was unprofitable.

In regard to the historical arguments sustaining the first two propositions, we will only say that the honorable senator is substantially wrong in both. It is undoubtedly true that New England trading ships did from time to time bring negroes from Africa and sell them in the Southern states, but it is also true that New England sentiment, as a whole, has always been strongly against slavery in any and every form.

In regard to the agricultural arguments to the Act of 1850, which is also made a part of the Act of March 3, 1879, providing for the Tenth Census, requires a report of the chief productions of agriculture "during the year ended June 1." Now, there is no distinct agricultural year which ends on the first of June, and there is reason to believe that the statistics of agriculture from 1850 to 1870, in regard to many of the principal products, embraced portions of two different crops, inasmuch as the enumeration was protracted through three, four, and even five months. By the Act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided that the Tenth Census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880. This provision greatly reduces the liability to error which has been noted.

As the enumeration commences on the first of June and closes on or before the thirtieth, all the crops which are gathered once a year will fall pretty clearly on one side or the other of the dividing line. Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that of 1879, gathered in the fall of that year; while the wool clip or "wool crop" will be that of the spring of 1880—except in portions of California and Texas, where both a fall and a spring clip are secured. For certain of the productions of agriculture, however, there is no harvest, in the usual sense of that term; but the product is gathered week by week, or day by day, as it matures—milk, butter, cheese, and meat fall into this class. In view of the requirements of the law, and of the great importance of accurate statistics, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that agricultural journals and the officers of agricultural societies and clubs give publicity to this announcement, and that all persons engaged in agriculture who shall receive this circular, or shall see it in the public prints, make notes from time to time of the quantities and values of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the highest possible value.

BOSTON POST: The revival of business activity should not be accepted by any as a license for them to engage in the old time recklessness of speculation. The times are coming into joint again, but we trust a little longer as possible will attend the operation.

Owing to the large edition, increased size, double frontispieces, etc., of the November numbers of Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas, it has been found necessary to make the issue later than usual. Scribner's Monthly (edition 100,000) will be ready October 22d. It will be "an agricultural number," containing half a dozen papers of the highest interest to farmers and others interested in rural life, besides a portrait and copy of half-relief of George Taylor, and the beginning of a new serial story by George W. Cable. St. Nicholas, permanently enlarged, printed on heavier paper, with wider margins, and having many special attractions, will be issued on the 25th. New volumes of both magazines are being met with these numbers.

There is the truth in a nut shell. The Southern people, as a whole, still believe in the sacred right of secession; believe it is no crime to lift up their hands against the government; believe they have done nothing wrong in the past, and declare they never will be held to it; and Mr. Hill asks, at the close, in Boss Tweed's language, "what are you going to do about it?"

Well, it is not a very hard question to answer. The best way will be to treat them with Christian charity. Give them all the rights and privileges which Northern people enjoy. Give them their rightful representation in Congress and the right to make their local laws to suit themselves, provided always that they keep within the limits of the Constitution, and if they can elect the President by a fair and lawful vote, give them that, too, but as long as they feel the way they do now we shall never favor their having the executive, and we think a large majority

of the Northern people feel as we do about it. If they do not think that one attempt to destroy the government was wrong they would be very likely, under what they supposed to be more auspicious circumstances, make another attempt, perhaps in a different way but equally dangerous to the welfare of the country. A man who has nearly suffered a violent death at the hands of his brother would be very foolish to trust his life again in the hands of that brother, especially when the latter persistently declares that he did no wrong although the circumstances plainly showed that he intended to commit murder. The feeling of the South, under the circumstances, is perfectly natural, and we do not hate them for that, though they seem to think so, but when it comes to trusting the dearest interests of our common government in their hands, the Northern people will say no. Give them equal rights and justice in all things, but give them no chance to take an unfair advantage.

No doubt they are ready to declare that they will never, never take any unfair advantage. Then why do they intimidate the negroes? Why do they suppress by murder and violence all lawful attempts to beat the Democratic party at the local elections? Why do they declare that this is a white man's government and use violence to make their assertion good? Why do they attempt to abolish federal supervision at the polls to secure a fair count in Congressional elections? Why do they repudiate state obligations almost entirely due Northern creditors? Why do they claim representation in Congress for negroes when the negroes are not allowed to vote unless they vote the straight Democratic ticket? All these things have been done openly and repeatedly, and this is the reason why the North will not trust them yet.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The next census will be taken next June and the Department has issued a circular which we publish below, requesting farmers and others to keep an accurate account as possible of all crops raised by them, in order that the census may be full and accurate. Of grain and root crops the amount harvested the present year will be the one reckoned, and of maple sugar, syrup, wool, &c., the amount produced next spring will be enumerated, and of butter and cheese the amount produced from June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, will be taken into account. Farmers should make a note of this and should prepare a statement beforehand, making it as accurate as possible so as to obviate delay and make the coming census as accurate and complete as possible. The circular is as follows:

The report that Warren Leland has been indicted for keeping a disorderly house at Long Branch is untrue. He was indicted recently for selling beer at Long Branch pier.

Mr. Holyoke has brought to the attention of Secretary Everts the idea of issuing an official book giving information about the public land among workingmen. Secretary Everts takes much interest in the master.

The friends of Senator Bayard state that he regards the result of the Ohio election as vindication of his course in Congress last session, and thinks the fast money men in Congress will not be so anxious to get him off the finance committee as they were last spring.

Mr. Phelps, Esq.—Papers and biographical sketches of an interesting nature are expected from Messrs. B. F. Fifeid, C. N. Davenport, Daniel Roberts and others, as well as reports from special committees upon subjects of interest to the profession.

Rutland has three steamer companies, two barge and one hook and ladder. Its reservoir has a capacity of furnishing 1,500,000 gallons daily. Nearly 45,000 feet of pipe, ranging from four to twelve inches in diameter, is used in conveying the water to and distributing it through the village. In the matter of water privileges Rutland claims to be as well equipped as any place in the state.

The Troy Times says that Mrs. Henry Snow, living in Pownal, abandoned her home and three children on Wednesday, and ran off with a neighbor. Thelopers arrived at Pittsfield on Wednesday afternoon and took the train on the Boston & Albany railroad for the southern part of the county. Mr. Snow went in pursuit of his wife.

Don't know half their value."

"They cured me of Ague, Billious and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were last spring.

Dr. Eddins, sentenced for ballot box stuffing near Bartlett, Tenn., was paroled upon the solicitation of prominent citizens in his neighborhood, among whom was Col. Randolph, the Republican candidate for congress. Eddins has already served eleven months in prison.

The inquest over the body of Prof. W. C. Wise, his companion, resulted in the verdict of found drowned. No coat, vest or boots were found on the body. It is believed that Burr jumped into the lake to swim ashore and light the balloon.

Prof. Wise's son says his father must have seen the lake 30 miles off, and he cannot understand why he attempted to cross it.

The Philadelphia Chronicle Herald thinks it looks extremely promising for a truck driver to stop before Mr. Tilden's residence and inquire if he has any empty barrels for sale.

The Sunday Gazette, democratic, counsels the southern members of the party in the re-assembling of congress, to press a bill creating the office of captain general, with auxiliary arms to maintain the dignity of the station, and declaring the holder of the office general-in-chief of the army for life.

STATE NEWS.

A young warrior in our of Rutland's primary schools was relieved of a pistol by the teacher Friday.

A Mrs. Tracy of Rutland dropped dead the other evening while dancing at a wedding party.

Michael Tole of Mt. Holly, was committed to jail by Sheriff Simpson Saturday for perjury, and bailed.

Miss Nellie Woodbury, of North Ferris, broke her leg while stepping out of a wagon last Thursday.

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DENVER LAND COMPANY,
419 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COLO.

For more information, apply to the Company, or to the Agent in the city of Denver.

NEW YORK.

A panther is creating some excitement in the south part of Wilmington. It has been seen several times, but the hunters have not been able to see it at a good range yet.

A Montpelier man exhibited at the local fair three packages of butter from the same churning, but under different marks, and got first premium on one, second on another, while the third was condemned as poor.

The following criminals have been sentenced by the Chittenden county court:

Edward Green, larceny, three years in state prison; John Jackson, larceny, two years in state prison; Alexander Fecoy, larceny, 99 days in House of Correction.

The first annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association will be held at the court house in Montpelier, commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 28th, the first day of the general term. The exercises will be opened by an address by the president.

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